PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
SUPERLITE BUILDERS SUPPLY, INC.

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4150 WEST TURNEY AVENUE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85019
MARICOPA COUNTY

EPA ID#: AZD983471301

STATE ID#: 890

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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
OFFICE OF WASTE PROGRAMS
REMEDIAL PROJECTS SECTION
PRE-REMEDIAL UNIT

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Tables

Section II

APPENDICES

SECTION I

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
SUPERLITE BUILDERS SUPPLY, INC.

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region IX, under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), has tasked the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality to conduct a Preliminary Assessment (PA) at the Superlite Builders Supply, Inc. site located at 4150 West Turney Avenue, in Maricopa County, Phoenix, Arizona.

The purpose of the PA is to review existing information on the site and its surroundings to assess the threat, if any, posed to public health, welfare, or the environment and to determine if further investigation under CERCLA/SARA is warranted. The scope of the PA includes the review of information available from federal, state, and local agencies, and performance of an on-site reconnaissance visit.

Using these sources of information, the site is then evaluated using EPA's Hazard Ranking System (HRS) criteria to assess the relative threat associated with actual or potential releases of hazardous substances at the site. The HRS has been adopted by EPA to help set priorities for further evaluation and eventual remedial action at hazardous waste sites. The HRS is the primary method of determining a site's eligibility for placement on EPA's National Priority List (NPL). The NPL

identifies sites at which EPA may conduct remedial response actions. This report summarizes the findings of these preliminary investigative activities.

The Superlite Builders Supply, Inc. site was identified as a potential hazardous waste site and entered into the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) in 1990. The site was recommended for a Preliminary Assessment by the Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) program due to its proximity to the observed chemicals in groundwater, likelihood or documented use of chemicals of interest, and periods of operation.

1.1 Apparent Problem

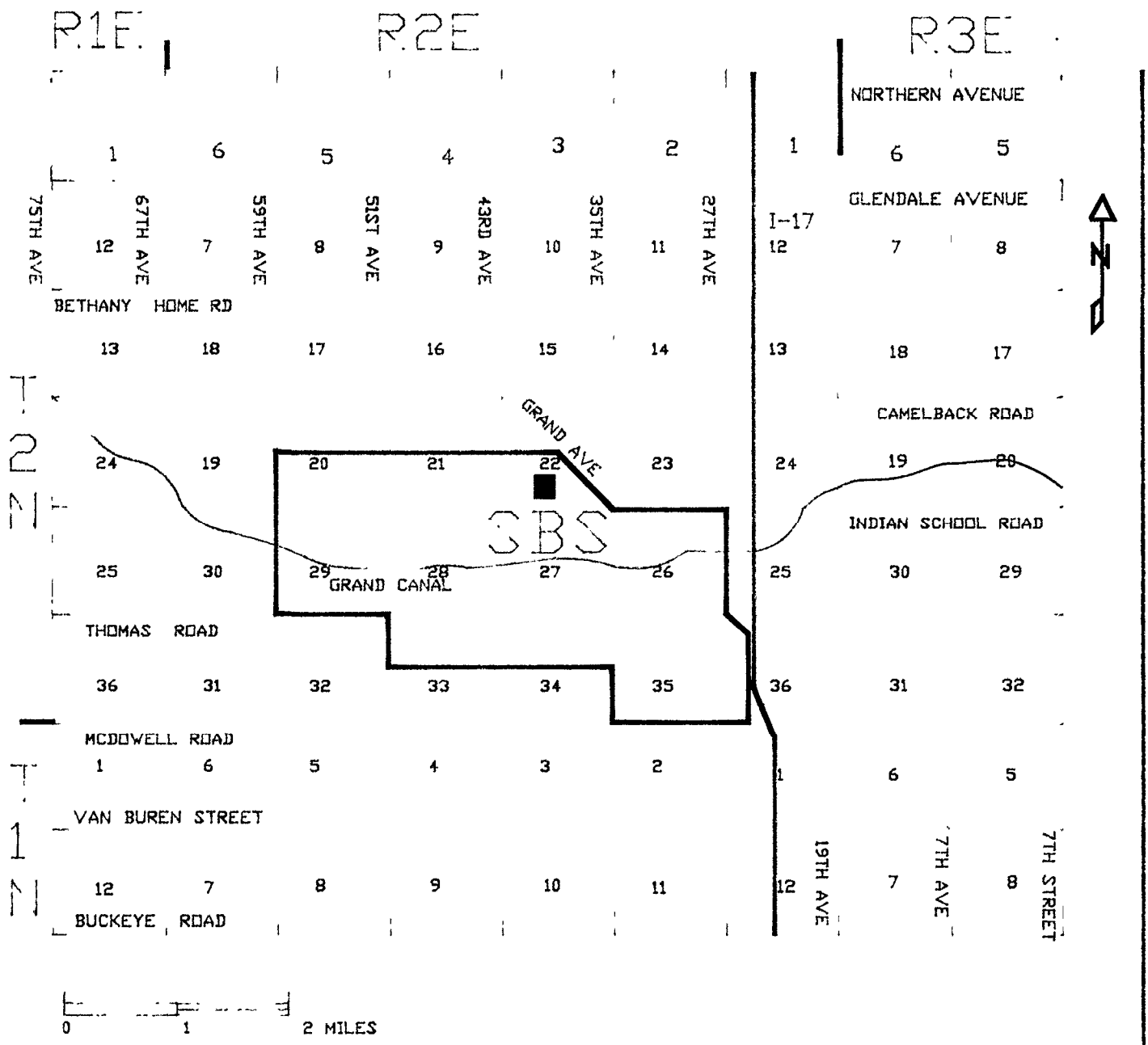
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) were first detected in the groundwater in the West Central Phoenix area in July, 1982. The COP detected trichloroethylene (TCE) in four municipal supply wells (Nos. 70, 71, 151, and 152). The Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS), Salt River Project (SRP), and the COP confirmed the presence of VOCs in the groundwater with sampling in 1983, 1985, and 1986 (2, 7).

The West Central Phoenix area was designated a WQARF State Superfund site in 1986. The area was defined for the WQARF Phase I study by Camelback Road to the north, Interstate Highway 17 (I-17) to the east, McDowell Road to the south, and 83rd Avenue to the west (7).

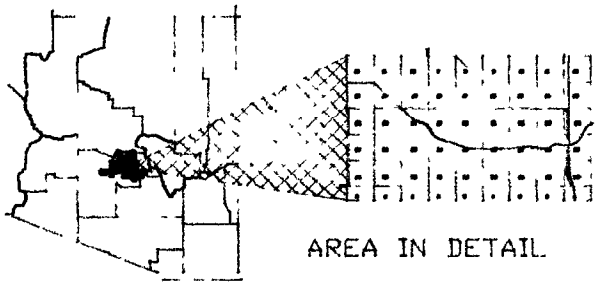
Under the WQARF program, The Earth Technology Corporation (TETC) received a contract from ADEQ to conduct a preliminary remedial investigation to assess the nature, extent, severity, and potential sources of VOCs detected in groundwater beneath the study area. During the Phase I investigation, extensive research was performed to summarize available regional and site-specific information on historical land use, climate, geology, hydrogeology, health effects and physical properties of contaminants. In addition, investigations of industrial and commercial facilities in the area that potentially used, stored, treated or disposed of hazardous substances were conducted (7).

Based on data compiled and analyzed during the Phase I investigation, the Phase II study area boundaries were redefined to encompass only those areas known to contain VOCs (See Figure 1).

During the Phase II investigation, additional information was obtained at facilities identified for continuing evaluation through reissuing questionnaires and detailed records searches. Further technical investigations were initiated at specific facilities to determine if there was a release of hazardous substance from a facility into the environment such that waters of the State have been or may be affected. The specific locations were selected by proximity to the observed chemicals in groundwater, likelihood or documented use of chemicals of interest, and periods of operation. Superlite Builders Supply, Inc. (SBS) was located at the site at the time of the Phase II investigation and was one of the facilities that met



= WEST CENTRAL PHOENIX
PHASE II
PROJECT AREA BOUNDARY



AREA IN DETAIL

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FIGURE 1 | SITE LOCATION MAP
SBS

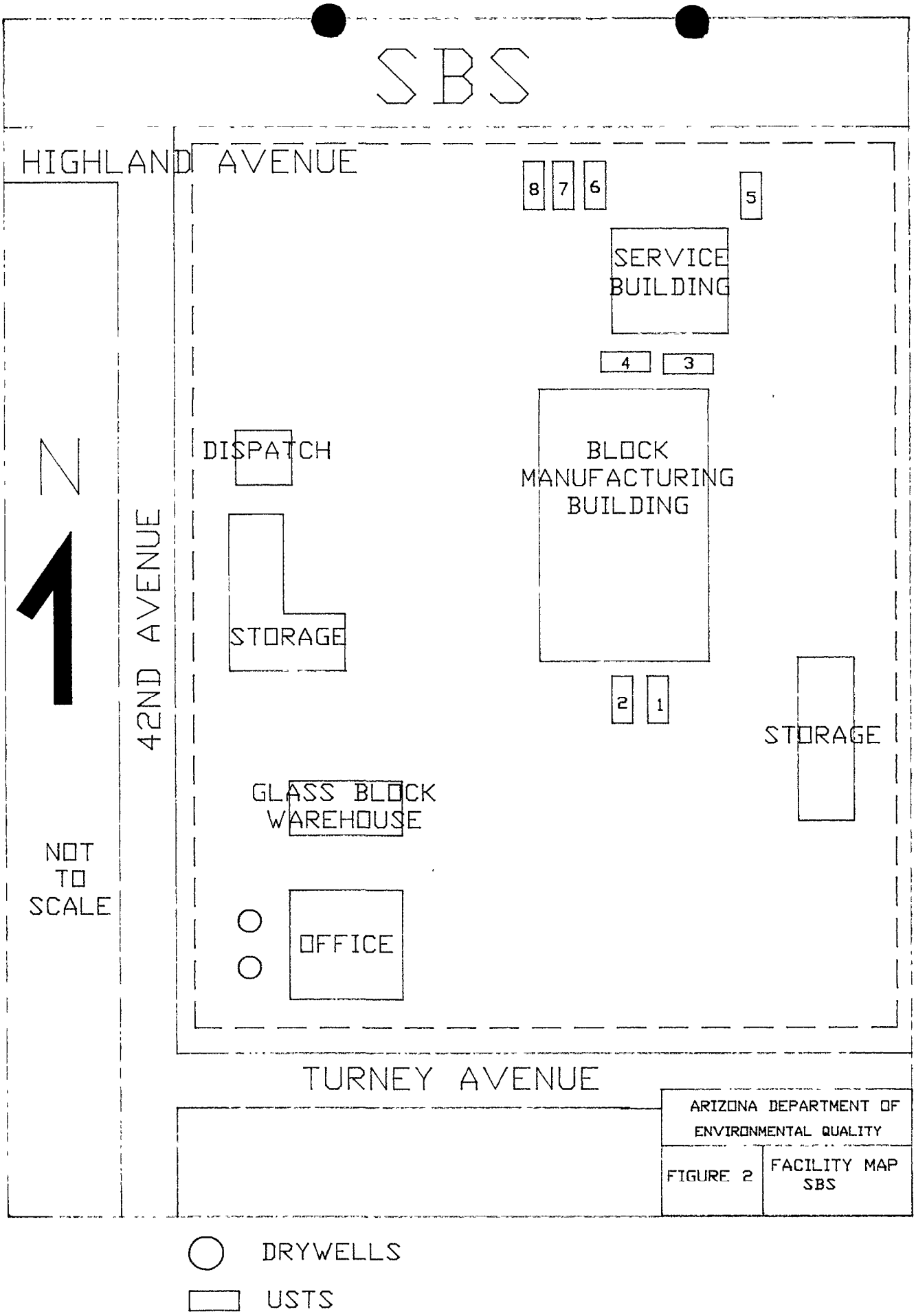
the criteria for additional investigation and therefore was recommended to be added to the CERCLIS for a PA in 1990.

According to the TETC Phase I Report, groundwater contamination in the West Central Phoenix WQARF Project Area occurs in three distinct locations: the Main Plume Area, the COP Glenrosa Service Center (GSC) Area [formerly known as the Northwest Service Center (NWSC) Area], and the Shamrock Area. The site is in the GSC Area, approximately 1/8 mile north of the COP GSC facility (See Figure 2) (7).

The COP GSC Area is a localized area of primarily PCE, TCE, and 1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE) contamination located northeast of the Main Plume Area. This contamination is located within the COP GSC facility (7).

The COP GSC facility is a vehicle service and maintenance operation located at 4019 West Glenrosa. In May, 1986, a release of unleaded gasoline from one of the underground storage tanks was discovered. It was estimated that 420,000 gallons of fuel were released. Both floating free product and a dissolved contaminant plume are present beneath the GSC facility (7, 42).

At the present time, product recovery and groundwater remediation are taking place at the COP GSC. Unleaded gasoline does not contain 1,1-DCE or any chemicals that could degrade into 1,1-DCE, such as TCE and PCE. Thus far, the VOC contamination has not been attributed to COP GSC activities. Therefore, the 1,1-DCE, TCE, and PCE detected in the GSC area appear to have migrated beneath the site. The remediation currently underway at the COP GSC facility (pump and


SBS
HIGHLAND AVENUE
8
7
6
5
SERVICE BUILDING
4
3
DISPATCH
BLOCK MANUFACTURING BUILDING
N
1
42ND AVENUE
STORAGE
2
1
STORAGE
GLASS BLOCK WAREHOUSE
NOT TO SCALE
OFFICE
TURNEY AVENUE
ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
FIGURE 2
FACILITY MAP SBS
DRYWELLS
USTS

treat) may be influencing the groundwater flow direction in the area, and may be pulling VOCs into GSC wells from the east, west or northwest (7, 42).

Under laboratory conditions, both TCE and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA) have been shown to degrade to 1,1-DCE. In addition, PCE has also been shown to degrade to TCE, and subsequently to 1,1-DCE. Therefore, disposal of the primary solvents TCA, TCE or PCE could be the source of the 1,1-DCE in the groundwater (46, 47). Presently, ADEQ has identified a source of the groundwater contamination in the area, the F & B Manufacturing Co. facility. This facility is located at 4316 N. 39th Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona. ADEQ is continuing the investigation of facilities in this vicinity which could be additional sources of the groundwater contamination; this includes the SBS facility.

The SBS facility, while at the site, manufactured concrete block. There is no available documentation indicating the chemicals used by this company. Superlite Block (SB), the current occupant of the site, manufactures and distributes concrete block.

Information obtained from the WQARF investigation indicates that manufacturing processes, such as the ones used by the SB facility, typically use chlorinated solvents. However, this facility reports that chlorinated solvents are not used in the block production process (16, 19, 41).

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION:

2.1 Location

The site is located at 4150 West Turney Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona, 85019, United States Geological Survey (USGS) Location (A-02-02)22cba (See Figure 1, Site Location Map). The property at the site is zoned heavy industrial (39).

2.2 Site Description

The site is of approximately 15 acres (19). Buildings at the site include an office building, a dispatch building, three storage buildings, a block manufacturing building and a service building for vehicle maintenance. The perimeter of the site is enclosed on the north and east borders by a chain link fence and by a block wall on the south and west borders. During the site inspection at this facility there were a number of unpaved areas observed including an approximately 58,800 square foot retention basin (See Figure 2, Facility Map) (16). The site is bordered on the north by Grand Avenue and Motor Replacement Co., Inc.; the south by Turney Avenue and The Rinchem Company, Inc.; the east by the railroad tracks and Brae Corporation; and the west by 42nd Avenue, Federal Produce of Arizona and Hill Brothers Chemical Co. (16).

2.3 Operational History

Prior to development, as far back as 1961, there is indication that the land was agricultural (41). Aerial photographs from 1972 show the site as agricultural land (39). According to aerial photographs the site was occupied in 1976.

Santa Fe Land and Improvement Company owned the property at the site for an undetermined period of time prior to SBS's purchase of the property (19).

SBS owned the business and the property at the site from approximately June 25, 1974 to May 25, 1989. Cole's Directory lists SBS in 1979. The address was not listed in the directory prior to that time (19, 37).

Additionally, business ownership information indicates that about 1972 SBS became a subsidiary of U. S. Industries. In 1984 SBS was purchased by a company called Hanson and became a subsidiary of Kaiser Cement Corporation (Hanson owned Kaiser Cement) (16, 19).

The site is currently occupied by SB. This company has been in operation at the site since May 25, 1989. They acquired the property from the former owners, SBS (not related to Superlite Block).

SB manufactures and distributes concrete block. The block manufacturing process involves mixing sand, cinders, cement, admixtures, and water together, pouring the mixture into block molds, then curing the wet block in kilns. SB also uses petroleum naphtha and various oils and greases to maintain vehicles (16, 19).

Information obtained from the WQARF investigation indicates that manufacturing processes, such as the ones used by the SB facility, typically use

chlorinated solvents. However, this facility reports that chlorinated solvents are not used in the block production process (16, 19, 41).

According to a letter, dated April 14, 1992, received from a company representative of the SB facility, the block manufacturing process and the chemicals used in the process have not changed in any material way from those used by the previous occupant, SBS (46).

A Notification for Underground Storage Tanks was submitted by the SBS facility in March, 1986. According to the report, there were eight underground storage tanks (USTs) on site. Four of the USTs were estimated to have a 10,000 gallon capacity and were used for diesel fuel. Three of the USTs had an estimated capacity of 7,500 gallons, two of which were used to contain diesel fuel and one was used for gasoline. The remaining tank had a capacity of 500 gallons and was used for waste oil (16, 19).

Four 10,000 gallon diesel USTs and one 7,500 gallon gasoline UST (Tanks #1, #2, #3, #4, and #8) were removed from the site on March 15, 1991 (See Figure 2, Facility Map). At the time of removal, petroleum fuel products were detected in soil samples collected in the excavation area of the 7,500 gallon gasoline UST (Tank #8). Laboratory analyses also confirmed a release of diesel fuel products to the soil from at least one of the two 7,500 gallon diesel USTs located adjacent to the leaking gasoline UST. The records with the ADEQ UST Compliance Unit show the removal of these two diesel USTs (#6 and #7) on April 9, 1991 (16, 27, 45).

According to sampling data compiled by Basin and Range Hydrogeologists (SB environmental consultant), the maximum lateral extent of contamination from the leaking USTs is estimated to be about 35 feet. The approximate vertical extent of contamination is estimated to be about 38 feet (45).

The 500 gallon UST containing used oil was reportedly removed in 1986 (16). It has not been determined from a file search whether the UST was leaking.

Data available at the time of this evaluation appear to indicate the chemicals found in the area groundwater have not been used at this site. Although historical records are not available, a current employee has submitted documentation attesting that these chemicals have never been used in the manufacturing processes at the facility. The only known release at this site is petroleum hydrocarbons that were released into the soil from leaking USTs.

Block manufacturing is the only type of business operation known to have occurred at the site (16, 19 37).

2.4 Regulatory Involvement

The site is located within the boundaries of the West Central Phoenix Project Area, which has been a Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) State Superfund site since 1986 (See Figure 1).

This site, under its current occupant, SB, filed a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity with the EPA under RCRA on March 7, 1990. The site was issued EPA ID #AZD982500100. The site is listed on the RCRA database as a small

quantity generator (>100 kilograms/month but <1,000 kilograms/month) (22). A 1990 Generator Annual Hazardous Waste Report was the only generator report located in the files at ADEQ. More information is available in the "Sources of Contamination" section of this report. No Hazardous Waste Manifests were found on file with ADEQ (21). Documentation indicates the manifests from the 1990 disposition of materials were filed with ADEQ. It is thought these manifests have already been stored in storage at ADEQ. No information was found in the files of the ADEQ Hazardous Waste Compliance Unit to indicate this facility has been inspected (21).

This site has not been regulated by the COP Water and Wastewater Department (5). The site was inspected by the Water and Wastewater Department on December 13, 1991. No spills, complaints, or violations were noted by the COP (5).

This site has not been inspected by the Industrial Commission of Arizona, Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Records on file with OSHA do not contain information relating to hazardous materials or chemical use (20).

This site has a current operating permit with Maricopa County Health Department, Bureau of Air Pollution Control. They are permitted for "fuel burning, industrial and concrete batch plant" under Permit #8900546. There is a violation on record for soil remediation for petroleum hydrocarbons without an operating permit (13).

A Notification for Underground Storage Tanks was submitted by SBS in March, 1986, for eight underground storage tanks (USTs) on site. The tanks ranged in size from 500 gallons to 10,000 gallons. During a routine UST system excavation and closure at this site, on March 15, 1991, petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in soil samples collected from the excavation area. Eight boreholes were drilled at the site. The analyses from 57 samples, out of a total of 70 samples taken from these boreholes, were included in the consultant's report. The report indicates there were a total of 286 samples taken from various locations at the site, including background, excavation walls and floors, boreholes, and a stockpile. The analyses results included in the report were limited to the samples taken from the boreholes. Values for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) ranged from ND (analyte not detected at concentrations greater than, or equal to, the quantitation limit) to 20,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) using EPA Method 8015. ADEQ suggested soil cleanup level for TPH is 100 mg/kg. Samples were also tested for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene (BTEX) using EPA Method 8020. Three of the 8 boreholes sampled showed contamination greater than the quantitation limit for BTEX. Samples taken from the boreholes were not analyzed for VOCs. There was no QA/QC information included in the report with the sample analyses (16, 27). Currently, there are no USTs on site. The last of the USTs at the site were removed on April 9, 1991. The ADEQ UST Compliance Unit is currently overseeing the cleanup of the contamination caused by a release to the soil at this site (16, 27).

The site has not been inspected by the COP Fire Department. The COP Fire Department records contain permits for the defueling and removal of USTs at the site. There was no other information pertaining to chemical handling found on file with the COP Fire Department (8).

The two drywells located at this site are not registered with the ADEQ Drywell Registry (23).

3.0 HRS FACTORS:

3.1 Sources of Contamination

In the block manufacturing process, various materials including cement, sand, concrete admixtures and water are batched and mixed. The concrete mixture is poured into a mold box and extruded into a free standing molded product. The blocks are transferred to curing chambers (kilns). Heat is introduced into the curing chambers through natural gas burners that vaporize water into steam. Waste streams from the block manufacturing process appear to be limited to broken block and small amounts of runoff water from steam boilers and kilns (19, 41).

Petroleum naphtha solvent is used at the site for vehicle maintenance. Approximately 35 gallons of petroleum naphtha solvent is recycled through Safety-Kleen every month. The solvent bath is located in the Service Building at the site (16, 19).

There are four 250 gallon above-ground tanks seated on concrete on the northeast side of the Service Building. The tanks contain oil, hydraulic oil, transmission oil and used oil. Waste oil at this facility is a product of vehicle operations. It is reportedly transported off site approximately every two weeks for recycling by AWL (16, 19). The estimated annual quantity of waste oil generated by this site would be 6,500 gallons.

Materials used in the block manufacturing process are stored in various places at the site. Drums containing admixtures are stored in the Manufacturing Building. Masonry cement is stored in bags in a storage building on the west side of the property. Iron Oxides (color) are stored in the Glass Block Warehouse (16, 19).

Miscellaneous refuse and debris are placed in bins and regularly removed from the site by Custom Disposal Service as non-hazardous solid waste (19).

Used batteries are picked up for recycling by Enerdyne Battery and Distribution Corporation. Approximately 6 batteries are pick up every two weeks (16, 19). Lead, as a constituent of batteries, is the most toxic/persistent hazardous substance known to have been used at the site.

There are two sumps, of approximately 6 square feet in size, located on site. One sump is located on the north side of the Service Building. Washwater from vehicles is captured in a drain in the floor of the wash rack, passes through an oil trap, and is discharged to the municipal sewer. Oil is removed from the oil trap and recycled by Fred's Pumping Service (16, 19).

The second sump is located on the south side of the Block Manufacturing Building. Condensate water from the kiln where the block is cured is discharged to the sump and ultimately into the municipal sewer system (16, 19).

A 1990 Generator Annual Hazardous Waste Report was the only generator report located in the files at ADEQ. The report lists 19,122 pounds or 8,605 kilograms of waste generated during 1990 (21). Reportedly, this waste was an accumulation of miscellaneous materials that had accumulated in several drums and containers prior to the SB facility's acquisition of the property. SB manifested these materials as hazardous waste (US EPA No. D001, D002) and they were removed from site by Disposal Control Service, Inc. (19).

A gravel lined ditch runs along the north side of the Office Building. Storm water runoff from the ditch is channeled into a retention basin and disposed of into two drywells in the retention basin.

There are no ponds or landfills located on site (16, 19).

3.2 Groundwater Pathway

3.2.1 Hydrogeologic Setting

The site is located in an area of known groundwater contamination. Groundwater in the area is contaminated with TCE, PCE, and 1,1-DCE. There is no available documentation of historical chemical use at this site. Based on

information provided by SB, none of the chemicals found in the area groundwater have been used on site.

The site is located in the West Salt River Valley sub-basin of the Phoenix Active Management Area. Valley-fill deposits lie beneath the West Salt River Basin. These deposits are the main sources of groundwater.

Based on lithology, the valley-fill deposits can be divided into three water bearing strata. The top strata is the Upper Alluvial Unit. Beneath the Upper Alluvial Unit is the Middle Fine-Grained Unit. The bottom strata is the Lower Conglomerate Unit (3). Because of complex facies relationships and mixed lithology within the units, they are hydrologically interconnected to some degree (4). These units are considered to be the aquifer of concern.

The primary source of groundwater in the valley-fill deposits is the Upper Alluvial Unit, which consists of deposits of unconsolidated to weakly consolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay. The Upper Alluvial Unit extends across most of the West Salt River Valley and ranges in thickness from approximately 200 feet near the eastern WQARF Project Area boundary to 450 feet near the western Study Area boundary (7, 3). The aquifer is generally unconfined. This unit is approximately 250 feet thick beneath the site. Regional hydraulic conductivity values range from 180 to 1700 feet/day and wells completed in the unit pump from 1500 to 5500 gallons/minute (4).

The Middle Fine-Grained Unit is composed of middle to late Tertiary deposits consisting of interbedded sand, clay, and evaporite. The unit contains more than

40% sand and gravel throughout most of the basin but permeability may be affected by calcite cement. Fine grained horizons of less than 20% sand parts are localized, and the locations appear to be highly influenced by the large influx of sediment from the major drainages (4). However, the average percent sand and gravel may not always be a complete indicator of the hydraulic character of this unit because of interbedded coarse and fine material. Hydraulic conductivities are lower than those for the permeable Upper Unit and values range from 4 to 60 feet/day. This unit is approximately 200 feet thick in the area beneath the SBS site and wells completed in the unit pump from 350 to 2200 gallons/minute (4).

The Lower Conglomerate Unit has been differentiated into the upper Lower Unit and the lower Unit based on differences in consolidation, homogeneity, types of evaporite deposits and structure. The depositional environments of both parts of the unit include playa, alluvial fan, fluvial, and evaporite. The upper part of the Lower Unit is composed of clay, silt, mudstone, gypsiferous mudstone, gypsum, and gravel. Hydraulic conductivity values are from 3 to 24 feet/day in sediments ranging from about 10 to 75% sand and gravel. Within this portion of the unit, groundwater may occur in unconfined or leaky confined conditions near the site (4). The lower part of the Lower Unit consists of mudstone, siltstone, gypsiferous and anhydritic mudstone and siltstone, sand, gravel, halite, anhydrite, conglomerate, and interbedded basalt. Observed hydraulic conductivity values for the lower part of the unit were from 6 to 9 feet/day in sediments ranging from 50 to 90% sand and gravel. These deposits are more consolidated and more

homogeneous in terms of clast type than the upper part of the unit. Groundwater is present under leaky, confined conditions (4).

The direction of regional groundwater flow was to the west-northwest in 1983. The regional groundwater gradient is about 0.002 (11 feet per mile). A groundwater contour map developed for the West Central Phoenix WQARF Project Area by TETC shows that the groundwater flow may now be to the west-southwest based on 1987-1988 water level data from the COP and Salt River Project (SRP). Seasonal variations must also be considered in groundwater flow direction due to the location and volume of groundwater removed from the aquifer (2, 3, 7).

Well drillers' logs from monitor wells 1/8 mile south of the facility report depth to groundwater approximately 115 feet bls. The unsaturated zone is characterized as silty clays. There does not appear to be a continuous clay layer through the area. The permeability of these heterogeneous sediments is estimated to range between 10^{-3} to 10^{-5} centimeters/second (26).

High concentrations of inorganic chemicals in the groundwater in the area cause the water to be considered of generally poor quality (these are from wells completed in the Upper Alluvial Unit). Federal drinking water guidelines were exceeded for Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (guideline is 500 mg/L) in all the wells TETC sampled in 1988 in the West Central Phoenix Area (7).

As mentioned before, the site is located within the West Central Phoenix Area, an area of documented groundwater contamination by VOCs. Based on

technical investigations to date, the vertical extent of contamination appears to extend to the Middle Fine-grained Unit, approximately 600-700 feet below the land surface (1). The lateral extent of contamination is unknown at this time; however, it appears to extend approximately 3 square miles (7).

The climate in the metropolitan Phoenix area is very arid, with evaporation greatly exceeding precipitation. Precipitation is heaviest from November - April, with a net seasonal precipitation of -16.79 inches (12).

The surface soil deposits (upper 60 inches of the unsaturated zone) in the area of the site belong to the Gilman-Estrella-Avondale soil association which is nearly level loam soils on valley plains. The permeability of this association is 0.6 - 2.0 inches/hour (15).

3.2.2 Groundwater Targets

There are over 100 wells of record located within a 4-mile radius of the site. Groundwater from these wells is used for the following purposes: public supply, domestic, commercial, irrigation, monitoring, and utility companies. The nearest well to the site is a monitor well, 55-518072, [redacted (b) (9)], located approximately ¼ mile south of the site (10, 17). The nearest active drinking water well is COP Well #72, 55-626554, located between ½ - 1 mile north of the site at [redacted (b) (9)].

There is a total of 18 COP public supply wells (17 inactive wells and one active well) located within a 4-mile radius of the site (Table 1). The COG also has

3 public supply wells located within a 4-mile radius of the site. There are three additional wells designated as public supply within a 4-mile radius of the SBS site. These wells are reportedly owned by [redacted] (b) (4) [redacted] (See Figure 3 and Table 1) (10, 31, 47).

Groundwater is a partial source of water for the COP area. Water from COP public supply wells is blended with water from other COP public supply wells as well as treated surface water, and distributed to the Phoenix Metropolitan Area. Due to the high degree of interconnection within the water supply system, the target population is the population of the COP Metropolitan Area, 985,315 people, based on data provided by COP (17, 18).

COP has 87 wells currently capable of producing groundwater. In 1989, the most recent data available, COP pumped 20,889 acre-feet (af) of groundwater and used 270,169 af of surface water. [An acre-foot is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet (one acre) times 7.48 gallons per cubic foot or approximately 325,829 gallons.] Over the five year period from 1985 to 1989, COP pumped an average of 47,163 af of groundwater or 17% of supply and used an average of 278,513 af of surface water or 83% of supply (18). Based on this information, each of the 87 COP groundwater wells supplies drinking water to 1/87th of 17% of the population, or 1,925 people.

The City of Glendale (COG) has 18 wells currently capable of producing groundwater (32). In 1989, COG pumped approximately 5,907 af of groundwater from their wells, received 5,308 af of groundwater from other rights, and used a

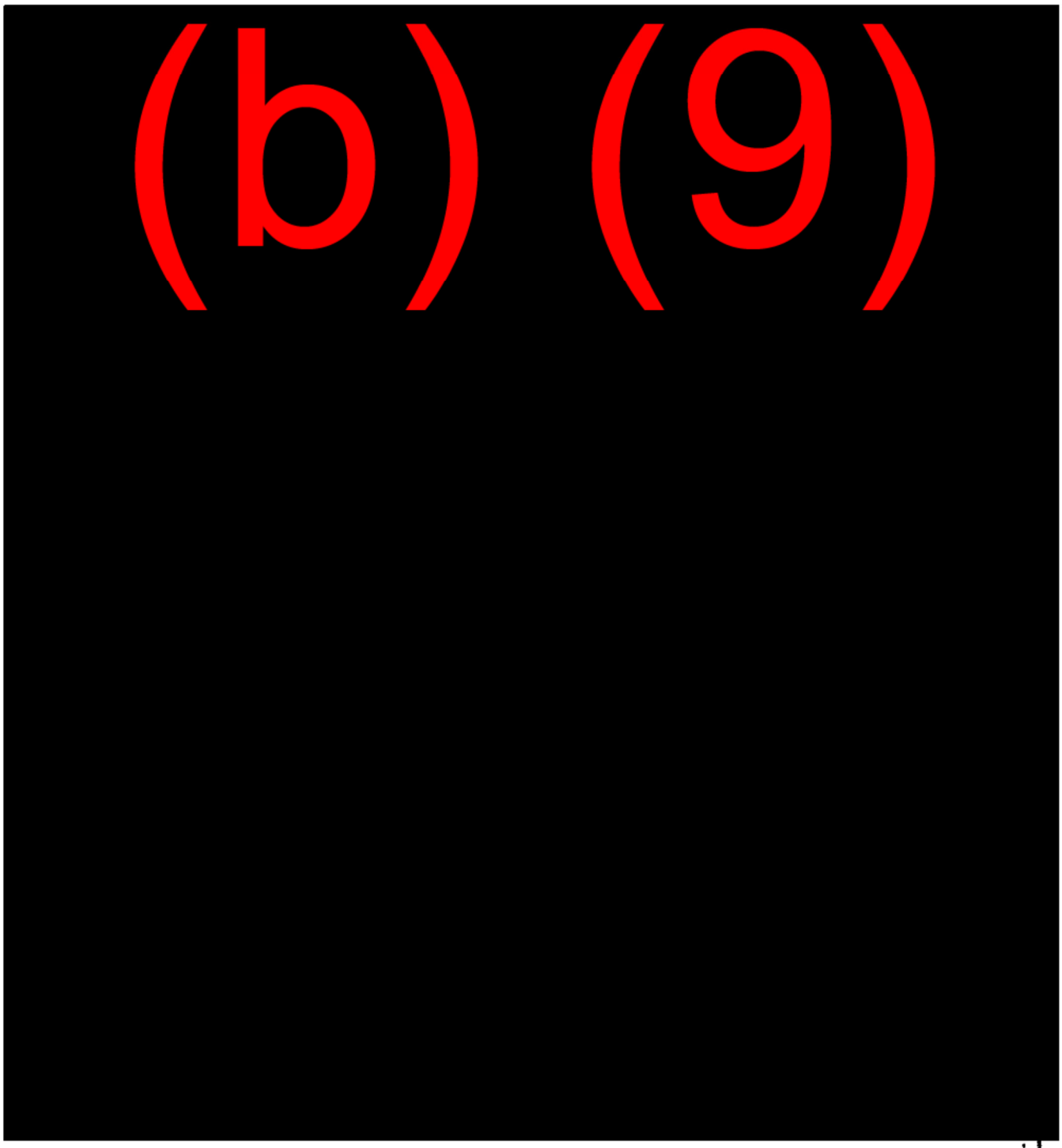


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FIGURE 3 SBS
NEAR-BY MUNICIPAL WELLS

TABLE 1: MUNICIPAL WELLS WITHIN A 4–MILE RADIUS OF THE SBS FACILITY

WELL LOCATION	HRS TARGET DISTANCE	WELL REGISTRATION NO.	REMARKS
Inactive COP Wells			
(b) (9)	¼ – ½ miles	55–626551	COP #069; closed 1988, nitrates
[redacted]	1 – 2 miles	55–626550	COP #068; closed 1986, high TDS
[redacted]	1 – 2 miles	55–626552	COP #070; closed 1982, TCE contamination
[redacted]	1 – 2 miles	55–626553	COP #071; capped; closed 1982, TCE contamination
[redacted]	1 – 2 miles	55–626555	COP #077; capped
[redacted]	1 – 2 miles	55–626559	COP #087
[redacted]	1 – 2 miles	55–626575	COP #152; closed 1988 due to TCE contamination
[redacted]	1 – 2 miles	55–626576	COP #151; closed 1988 due to TCE contamination
[redacted]	2 – 3 miles	55–626561	COP #100; closed 1984 due to EDB contamination
[redacted]	2 – 3 miles	55–626565	COP #110
[redacted]	2 – 3 miles	55–626580	COP #157; closed 1988, nitrates
[redacted]	3 – 4 miles	55–626546	COP #054; capped
[redacted]	3 – 4 miles	55–626556	COP #082; closed 1991, nitrates
[redacted]	3 – 4 miles	55–626549	COP #058
[redacted]	3 – 4 miles	55–626577	COP #154; closed 1984, nitrates
[redacted]	3 – 4 miles	55–626578	COP #155; closed 1984, nitrates
[redacted]	3 – 4 miles	55–626579	COP #156; closed 1988, nitrates
Active COP Wells			
(b) (9)	2 – 3 miles	55–626554	COP #072
Active COG Wells			
(b) (9)	1 – 2 miles	55–604114	COG #05
[redacted]	2 – 3 miles	55–608383	COG #13
[redacted]	2 – 3 miles	55–604116	COG #07
Other Active Wells			
(b) (9)	¼ – ½ miles	55–800680	(b) (4)
[redacted]	¼ – ½ miles	55–618512	[redacted]
[redacted]	2 – 3 miles	55–603550	[redacted]

"capped" well means that is no longer available for pumping

"closed" well means not in use but available as a stand–by well

EDB – Ethylene Dibromide; TCE – Trichloroethylene; TDS – Total Dissolved Solids

total of 37,659 af of water (32, 33). Based on these figures, COG groundwater wells provided approximately 16% of their total water use.

The 18 COG wells used for public supply serve the City of Glendale with a population of approximately 143,127 people (32, 34). The COG supply system is blended. Based on this information, each of the 18 COG groundwater wells currently supplies drinking water to 1/18th of 16% of the population, or 1,272 people.

The (b) (4) well is drilled to a depth greater than 900 feet bls. Analytical data from this well indicated that no VOCs were present. The water is reportedly obtained from the Lower Alluvial Unit. There is no indication that contamination exists in this unit at this time (7). The groundwater withdrawn by the (b) (4) is treated with numerous processes before being sold throughout the State. The water is supplied to 3,500 households within the State (35, 36). Based on 1985 special census data for three counties in Arizona, there are approximately 2.8 persons per household. This would provide an estimate of 9,800 people served by this well.

The (b) (4) well is a domestic well that provides water to the Michigan Trailer Park. The trailer park has 15 spaces for trailers (7, 38). Therefore, assuming that there are 2 persons per trailer, this would provide an estimate of 300 people served by this well.

The (b) (4) Well is a 780-foot-deep well owned by (b) (4) It is located at (b) (9) and serves 900 people (47, 48).

3.2.3 Groundwater Pathway Conclusion

There has not been a documented release to the groundwater from this site. Although there is a large quantity of used oil on site, there is a relatively small amount of hazardous waste on site. Due to lack of past documentation, the potential for past releases are uncertain.

3.3 Surface Water Pathway

3.3.1 Hydrogeologic Setting

The Grand Canal is located about one miles south of the site, regionally downgradient. The area has a southward slope of 0 to 1 percent (11). The canal is banked and elevated to prevent surface runoff from entering it. Distance to other surface water bodies downgradient from the site is greater than two miles. Therefore, there is no probable point of entry into surface water.

The Grand Canal transports irrigation water across the valley and is not used as a source of drinking water. The canal flows year round except once a year when it is drained for maintenance purposes (40).

The two year 24-hour rainfall for this area is 2.0 inches (6).

The site is located within the 500-year flood plain (9).

3.3.2 Surface Water Targets

Since there is no probably point of entry from the site to the Grand Canal and the canal is not used for drinking water, the target population for this route is zero.

There are no known federal or state endangered species, critical habitats, wetlands, or wildlife areas that would be threatened by surface water (29, 30).

3.3.3 Surface Water Pathway Conclusion

There has not been an observed release to surface water at the SBS site. Because of the slope, effects of man made structures, and the location of the site, there is no potential for runoff from this site reaching the Grand Canal or any other surface water body. Therefore, there is no probable point of entry into surface water and there is no potential for an observed release.

3.4 Soil Exposure and Air Pathways

3.4.1 Physical Conditions

Chemicals are stored in various locations at the site on a concrete base in drums, above-ground tanks and bags (16).

As mentioned previously, there has been a release of petroleum hydrocarbons to the soil at the site. Remediation for the release is under the control of the ADEQ UST Compliance Unit (27).

As mentioned previously, SB is currently permitted for "fuel burning, industrial and concrete batch plant" with Maricopa County, Bureau of Air Pollution Control. This permit is a general operating permit for the plant. Specifically covered under the permit is the natural gas burned to heat the kilns. The violation on record for soil remediation without an operating permit has been rectified (13, 16).

The nearest school to the site is the P. T. Coe Elementary School, located at 3801 W. Roanoke, approximately ½ mile south of the site (14).

There are no known sensitive environments within four miles of the site (29, 30).

3.4.2 Soil and Air Targets

Population distribution within a four-mile radius of the site is as follows:

Distance (miles)	Population
0 - ¼	5,687
¼ - ½	2,199
½ - 1	37,285
1 - 2	123,454
2 - 3	207,648
3 - 4	158,680 (28)

There are 50 people currently employed at the site (19). There is no resident population on site. The enrollment for the P. T. Coe Elementary School is 1018 students (14). The nearby population within one mile of the site is estimated to be 46,239 individuals (28).

3.4.3 Soil Exposure and Air Pathway Conclusions

The potential for an observed release to the air from the site appears to be low due to the small amount of chemicals used at the site. There has been a release to the soil. It is being remediated by the ADEQ UST Compliance Unit. Because the site is covered by asphalt and access is limited, the potential for on-site exposure would be low.

4.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS:

The National Contingency Plan [40 CFR 300.415 (b) (2)] authorizes the Environmental Protection Agency to consider emergency response actions which pose an imminent threat to human health or the environment. For the following reason a referral to Region IX's Emergency Response Section for the Superlite Builders Supply site does not appear to be necessary:

- Based on current knowledge and information obtained, there is not an imminent threat to human health or the environment at the present time.

5.0 SUMMARY:

The Superlite Builders Supply site is located at 4150 West Turney Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona, 85019, United States Geological Survey (USGS) Location (A-02-02)22cba. The property at the site is zoned heavy industrial.

The site is currently occupied by Superlite Block (SB). This company has been in operation at the site since May 25, 1989. They acquired the property from the former owners, Superlite Builders Supply, Inc. (SBS) (not related to Superlite

Block). SBS owned the business and the property from approximately June 25, 1974 to May 25, 1989. Prior to that, Santa Fe Land and Improvement Company owned the property. Prior to development, as far back as 1961, there is indication that the land was agricultural.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) were first detected in the groundwater in the West Central Phoenix area in July, 1982. The SBS facility was recommended for additional investigation due to its proximity to the observed chemicals in groundwater within the West Central Phoenix WQARF Project Area, likelihood or documented use of chemicals of interest, and periods of operation.

The SBS facility, while at the site, manufactured concrete block. Data available at the time of this evaluation indicate SBS has not used any of the chemicals found in the area groundwater.

Current site occupant, SB, manufactures and distributes concrete block. The block manufacturing process involves mixing sand, cinders, cement, admixtures, and water together, pouring the mixture into block molds, then curing the wet block in kilns. The cement and admixtures are stored on site in drums and bags.

Block manufacturing is the only type of business known to have occurred at the site. Petroleum-based solvents are reportedly not used in the block production process.

The SB facility also uses petroleum naphtha and various oils and greases to maintain vehicles. There are four 250 gallon above-ground tanks locate at this

site. The tanks contain oil, hydraulic oil, transmission oil and used oil. Waste oil at this facility is a product of vehicle operations, and it is transported off sites for recycling.

Approximately 150 vehicle batteries are recycled by the SB facility in a year. Lead as a constituent of batteries is the most toxic/persistent hazardous substance known to have been used at the site.

There has been a reported release of petroleum hydrocarbons at this site due to leaking from Underground Storage Tanks (USTs). Petroleum leaks are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Remediation for the release is under the control of the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) UST Compliance Unit. All USTs have been remove from the site. There

There are two approximately 6 square foot sumps located on site. One sump captures washwater from vehicles, and the other condensate water from the kiln. Both sumps discharge into the municipal sewer system.

The site is identified on the RCRA database as a small quantity generator (>100 kilograms/month but <1,000 kilograms/month). Given lack of historical documentation, hazardous waste generated at the site is uncertain.

There are two drywells on site. There are no ponds or landfills located on site.

No information regarding chemical or waste mishandling was located in record searches with the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control, COP Fire

Department, COP Water and Wastewater Department, and Arizona Industrial Commission.

There has not been a documented release to the groundwater, surface water or air from the site. Given the nature of the business at the site and the relatively small quantity of hazardous substances used, the potential for a release to these pathways would be small.

A copy of this report will be forwarded to the ADEQ Superfund/WQARF Project Manager for inclusion in the West Central Phoenix Project Area records and the ADEQ Water Permits Unit, Drywell Registry.

6.0 EPA RECOMMENDATIONS:

	Initial	Date
No Further Action Under CERCLA	[signature]	12-9-92
High Priority SSI		
Medium Priority		

Notes:

7.0 ADEQ MANAGEMENT REVIEW/CONCURRENCE:

[signature] 8-25-92

8.0 REFERENCES:

1. Contact Report: Ana I. Vargas, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. October 10, 1991.

2. Phoenix Well #71 Site Inspection Report, Prepared by Charles Graf, Arizona Department of Health Services. September 3, 1985.

3. Maps Showing Groundwater Conditions in the West Salt River, East Salt River, Lake Pleasant, Carefree and Fountain Hills Sub-basins of the Phoenix Active Management Area, Maricopa, Pinal and Yavapai Counties Arizona, 1983, by R. W. Reeter and W. H. Remick, Department of Water Resources, Hydrologic Map Series, Report Number 12. July, 1986.

4. Hydrogeology of the Western Part of the Salt River Valley Area, Maricopa County, Arizona, by T. G. Brown and D. R. Pool, U. S. Geological Survey, Water Resources Investigations Report 84-4202. 1989.

5. City of Phoenix, Water and Wastewater, Files. January 23, 1992.

6. Rainfall Frequency Atlas of United States, United States Department of Commerce. 1973.

7. The Earth Technology Corporation, WQARF Phase I Report, West Central Phoenix Area. August 1989.

8. City of Phoenix Fire Department, Files. February 11, 1992.

9. Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Map #04013C2110 D, Maricopa County, Arizona and Incorporated Area, effective date April 15, 1988.

10. Merged 55 and GWSI Well Registry, Arizona Department of Water Resources. October 10, 1990.

11. Soil Survey, Eastern Maricopa and Northern Pinal Counties Area, Arizona, by Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. November, 1974.

12. Climatic Atlas of the United States, U. S. Department of Commerce, National Climatic Center, Ashville, N. C. 1979.

13. Contact Report: B. J. Atwood, Maricopa County Health Department, Bureau of Air Pollution Control, and Shelley J. Miller, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. April 8, 1992.

14. Contact Report: Delia Garcia, P. T. Coe Elementary School, and Shelley J. Miller, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. May 11, 1992.

15. General Soil Map, Maricopa County, Arizona, by Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 1973.

16. Contact Report: Site Visit, Superlite Block, conducted by Shelley J. Miller, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. April 14, 1992.

17. Contact Report: Frank Blanco, City of Phoenix Water Production, and Mike Bellot, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. December 15, 1989.

18. Contact Report: Pam Nagel, Arizona Department of Water Resources, and Scott Goodwin, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. May 07, 1991.

19. "Preliminary Assessment Questionnaire," Superlite Block. February 28, 1992.

20. Bob Emami, Industrial Commission of Arizona, Division of Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 800 W. Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85007, Files. January 31, 1992.

21. Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Waste Assessment Section, Hazardous Waste Compliance Unit and Technical Programs Unit, Files. April 14, 1992.

22. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Database. November 01, 1991.

23. Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Drywell Registry. October 11, 1990.

24. Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Groundwater Permits Registry, 1989.

25. Material Safety Data Sheets, received from SBS. April 14, 1992.

26. Report of Well Drillers, McGuskin Drilling, Inc., September 1, 1988, November 21, 1988, and December 2, 1988; Manuel Hernandez, August 19, 1986; and Western Technologies, Inc., February 26, 1988, and January 20, 1989.

27. Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Underground Storage Tank Compliance Unit, UST Notification Database and Files. January 21, 1992.

28. Maricopa County, Census of Population and Housing. 1990.

29. Endangered Species and Sensitive Environment Information for the Phoenix Metropolitan Area, Arizona Department of Game and Fish. 1989.

30. Drainage Map of Arizona Showing Perennial Streams and Some Wetlands, D. E. Brown, Arizona Game and Fish Department, and N. B. Carmony and R. M. Turner, United States Geological Survey. 1977.

31. City of Phoenix Well Data, Report No. 2-11-393. Revised January 1990.

32. Contact Report: Jim Kaylor, City of Glendale, and Douglas C. Jamison, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. October 23, 1991.

33. 1989 Annual Water Withdrawal and Use Report, City of Glendale, Right/Permit No. 56-002018.0000. March 30, 1990.

34. Arizona Statistical Review, 44th Annual Edition, Valley National Bank of Arizona. September, 1988.

35. Contact Report: (b) (4), and Michael E. Bellot, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. December 15, 1989.

36. Contact Report: (b) (4), and Scott Goodwin, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. December 15, 1989.

37. Cole's City of Phoenix Directories. 1971 - 1981.

38. Contact Report: (b) (6), Michigan Trailer Park, and Gloria Koroghlanian, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. January 13, 1992.

39. Landis Aerial Surveys, Inc., 1410 N. Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85004. Copyright 1972.

40. Contact Report: Al Risinger, Salt River Project, and Michael Bellot, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. October 11, 1989.

41. Report on Environmental Assessment Services, Superlite Properties, Phoenix, Arizona, By Thomas-Hartig and Associates, Inc. March 10, 1989.

42. Preliminary Report on Phase I Results of the Surface Investigation to Assess the Impact of an Unleaded Gasoline Loss at the Northwest Service Center, August 1986, February, 1987 and December, 1988. Prepared for the City of Phoenix by Groundwater Technology, Inc.

43. Biotransformation of Tetrachloroethylene to Trichloroethylene, Dichloroethylene, Vinyl Chloride, and Carbon Dioxide under Methanogenic Conditions, by Timothy M. Vogel, Perry L. McCarty, Applied and Environmental Microbiology, Vol. 49, No. 5. May 1985.

44. Sequential Dehalogenation of Chlorinated Ethenes, by Gladys Barrio-Lage, Frances Z. Parsons, Raja S. Nassar, Pedro A. Lorenzo, Environmental Science Technology, Vol. 20, No. 1. 1986.

45. Investigation of Leaking Underground Storage Tanks at Superlite Block's West Phoenix Plant Site Near 42nd Avenue and Highland, by Basin and Range Hydrogeologists, Inc., 5080 North 40th Street, Suite 105, Phoenix, Arizona 85018. July 30, 1991.

46. Ken Rupp, Vice President of Operations, Superlite Block, 4150 West Turney Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85019, Letter. April 14, 1992.

47. Contact Report: Judy Heywood, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, and Ana Vargas, Arizona Department of Environmental Quality. August 20, 1990.

48. Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Quick Look Report, Drinking Water Database. October 23, 1991.

SECTION II

APPENDIX A

PA/SI CONTACT LOG

Facility Name: Superlite Builders Supply

EPA ID Number: AZD983471301

NAME	AFFILIATION	PHONE	DATE	INFORMATION
Jim Kaylor	City of Glendale	931-5561	10/23/91	See Contact Report
(b) (4)	(b) (4)	(b) (4)	05/24/91	See Contact Report
Pam Nagel	AZ Dept. of Water Resources	542-1512	05/07/91	See Contact Report
(b) (6)	P. T. Coe Elementary School	(b) (6)	05/11/92	See Contact Report
Ken Rupp	Superlite Block	269-3561	04/14/92	See Contact Report
(b) (6)	Michigan Trailer Park	(b) (6)	01/13/92	See Contact Report
B. J. Atwood	Maricopa County Air Pollution	506-6731	04/08/92	See Contact Report
Ana Vargas	ADEQ, Remedial Projects Unit	207-4178	10/10/92	See Contact Report
(b) (4)	(b) (4)	(b) (4)	12/15/89	See Contact Report
Frank Blanco	COP Water Production	262-7454	12/15/89	See Contact Report
Al Risinger	Salt River Project	236-5878	10/11/89	See Contact Report
John Getchell	City of Glendale	931-5470	05/18/92	See Contact Report

PA/SI CONTACT LOG

Facility Name: Superlite Builders Supply

EPA ID Number: AZD983471301

NAME	AFFILIATION	PHONE	DATE	INFORMATION
Steve Schebler	City of Phoenix, Water Production	262-7454	05/11/92	See Contact Report
Judy Heywood	ADEQ, Preremedial Unit	207-4455	08/20/90	See Contact Report

APPENDIX B

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY AFFILIATION: City of Glendale		
DEPARTMENT: Public Works		
ADDRESS/CITY: 5850 West Glendale Avenue, Glendale		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa, Arizona 85301		
CONTACT	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Jim Kaylor		931-5561
2.		
PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Douglas C. Jamison		**DATE:** 10/23/91
SUBJECT: Glendale Public Supply Wells		
SITE NAME: Pyramid Industries		**EPA ID:** AZD982477036

INFORMATION RECEIVED

Glendale (COG) has one registered public supply well within four miles of Pyramid Industries. Two additional public wells are shown to be within four miles of the site on the COG water system maps. According to Mr. Kaylor, those wells shown on the map, but not listed as COG owned, are Salt River Project Wells. Glendale maintains and uses water from 18 wells for public supply. Nine of those wells are owned by Salt River Project.

According to Annual Water Withdrawal Reports, COG pumped 5907 acre-feet of groundwater and received 5308 acre-feet feet from other rights. A total of 37,659 acre-feet of groundwater was used by COG in 1989. Based on these figures, 29 percent of public supply water is derived from groundwater.

Mr. Kaylor stated that the above proportions of groundwater and surface water usage are consistant for most of the 1980s. However, current annual groundwater use is approximately 15 percent lower.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: [redacted]		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY: [redacted]		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa/Arizona/85009		
CONTACT(S)	TITLE	PHONE
1. [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Scott Goodwin SG.		DATE: 05-24-91
SUBJECT: People served by [redacted]		
SITE NAME: Royal Sign Company		EPA ID#: AZD982470379

[redacted] serves 3,500 residences in the State of Arizona. All water is processed before bottling.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Arizona Department of Water Resources		
DEPARTMENT: Phoenix Active Management Area		
ADDRESS/CITY: 15 South 15th Avenue/Phoenix		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa/Arizona/85007		
CONTACT(S)	TITLE	PHONE
1. Pam Nagel	Water Res. Specialist III	542-1512
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Scott Goodwin SG.		DATE: 05-07-91
SUBJECT: Ground water use for the City of Phoenix, AZ		
SITE NAME: Royal Sign Company		**EPA ID#:** AZD982470379

Reviewed files for City of Phoenix ground water use. Files provided ground water pumpage and total use for the years 1985 to 1989. Files also provided information on location of 87 active wells and population served. In 1988 Phoenix population was 985,315.

Years	Groundwater	Total Use
1985	67,222 acre-ft (af)	272,328 af
1986	73,309 af	275,517 af
1987	44,989 af	274,277 af
1988	29,405 af	279,433 af
1989	20,899 af	291,058 af

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY AFFILIATION: P. T. Coe Elementary School		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY: 3801 W. Roanoke, Phoenix		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa, Arizona 85009		
CONTACT	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. (b) (6)		(b) (6)
2.		
PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Shelley J. Miller		**DATE:** 5/11/92
SUBJECT: School Enrollment		
SITE NAME: Superlite Builders Supply		**EPA ID:** AZD983471301

INFORMATION RECEIVED

The current school enrollment is 1018 students.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Michigan Trailer Park		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY: 3140 W. Osborn/Phoenix		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa/Arizona/85017		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. (b) (6)		(b) (6)
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Gloria Koroghlanian GK		**DATE:** 01-13-92
SUBJECT: West Central Phoenix Groundwater Use		
SITE NAME: Giltspur/Phoenix		**EPA ID#:** AZD983471491

According to page 4 of the WQARF Phase I Report for West Central Phoenix by the Earth Technology Corporation, the (b) (4) well supplies the Michigan Trailer Park with drinking water.

I called the Michigan Trailer Park and asked if they still use well water. (b) (6) said she was new there but had been told that they use well water. I then asked about how many people use the water and she said probably everyone. She said there are 151 spaces in the trailer park.

Assuming there are 2 people per trailer, the population served by the (b) (4) well is approximately 300.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY AFFILIATION: Maricopa County Health Department		
DEPARTMENT: Bureau of Air Pollution		
ADDRESS/CITY: 1845 East Roosevelt		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa, Arizona 85006		
CONTACT	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. B. J. Atwood		506-6731
2.		
PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Shelley J. Miller		**DATE:** 4/8/92
SUBJECT: Air Pollution Permit		
SITE NAME: Superlite Builders Supply		**EPA ID:** AZD983471301

INFORMATION RECEIVED

There is a violation on record for soil remediation without an operating permit.

They are permitted for fuel burning industrial and concrete batch plant under Permit #8900546.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality		
DEPARTMENT: Remedial Projects Unit		
ADDRESS/CITY: Phoenix		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Arizona		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Ana I. Vargas AIV	Project Manager	257-2394
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT:		**DATE:** 10/10/91
SUBJECT: West Central Phoenix Groundwater Investigation Status		
SITE NAME: Space Craft Manufacturing Co.	**EPA ID#:** None	

Wells in the West Central Phoenix (WCP) area which have been found to be TCE contaminated (COP wells, SRP wells, and the (b)(6) well), draw water from the Upper and Middle Fine-grained Units. Therefore, based on available information and technical investigations to date, it appears the contamination in the WCP area extends to the Middle Fine-grained Unit, approximately 600-700 feet below land surface.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY AFFILIATION: [redacted]		
DEPARTMENT: [redacted]		
ADDRESS/CITY: [redacted]		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa, Arizona		
CONTACT	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. [redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
2.		
PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Michael E. Bellot MEB	**DATE:** 12/15/89	
SUBJECT: Well use		
SITE NAME: Pyramid Industries	**EPA ID:** AZD990722738	

INFORMATION RECEIVED

The DWR Merged Well Registry indicated that [redacted] owned well [redacted] and the well was designated as a Public Use well. [redacted] indicated that the water was pumped from the ground and was treated with numerous processes to rid the water of contaminants. [redacted] indicated that the water from this well is used throughout the state, significantly in excess of 10,000 people. [redacted] further stated that no water that he was aware of was monitored more than theirs.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY AFFILIATION: City of Phoenix		
DEPARTMENT: Water Production		
ADDRESS/CITY: 455 North 5th Street, Phoenix		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa, Arizona,		
CONTACT	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Frank Blanco	Water Quality Rep.	262-7454
2.		
PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Michael E. Bellot	**DATE:** 12/15/89	
SUBJECT: Municipal Well use		
SITE NAME: Pyramid Industries	**EPA ID:** AZD990722738	

INFORMATION RECEIVED

Asked Mr. Blanco about the current status of City of Phoenix production wells.

Well	Capacity	Last Used	Reason for removal
68	650 gpm	3/25/86	High TDS
69	unknown	10/88	High Nitrates
70	unknown	1982	TCE
71	unknown	1982	TCE
72	400 gpm	on line	na
100	700 gpm	1984	High EDB
151	unknown	5/89	TCE/Nitrates
152	unknown	5/89	High Nitrates
154	unknown	1984	High Nitrates
155	unknown	1984	High Nitrates
156	unknown	11/88	High Nitrates
157	unknown	11/88	High Nitrates
178	unknown	12/82	filled w/concrete

The well that is running is interconnected with the water supply for the Phoenix area. Water is supplied to more than 10,000 people for consumption.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY AFFILIATION: Salt River Project		
DEPARTMENT: Canal Distribution Office		
ADDRESS/CITY: Phoenix		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa, Arizona		
CONTACT	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Al Risinger	Mgr. North Side Service	236-5878
2.		
PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Michael E. Bellot		**DATE:** 10/11/89
SUBJECT: Grand Canal information		
SITE NAME: Pyramid Industries		**EPA ID:** AZD990722738

INFORMATION RECEIVED

Mr. Risinger informed me that the canal does not have hook-ups for water treatment facilities to supply canal water for domestic use. There are no in-place drinking water intakes. The canal supplies irrigation water to residential, parks, schools and agriculture. The Grand Canal surface water is augmented by the addition of groundwater wells in years when precipitation is low. Deep water wells (depth unknown) are used to supply the canal. The wells contain water of varying potability and are located in mile to 1/2- mile increments. In the past several years there has been little groundwater pumping due to the above normal precipitation, however, this year there is pumping currently occurring. In the area from east of the PI site to 107th Avenue, the canal is 80% to 90% unlined. The canal water is moved to the west valley where it irrigates in excess of 10,000 acres.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY AFFILIATION: City of Glendale		
DEPARTMENT: Utilities Department		
ADDRESS/CITY: Cholla Water Plant, 4805 W. Cholla Street		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa, Arizona 85304		
CONTACT	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. John Getchell	Superintendent	931-5470
2.		
PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Shelley J. Miller		**DATE:** 5/18/92
SUBJECT: Public Supply Wells		
SITE NAME: Superlite Builders Supply		**EPA ID:** AZD983471301

INFORMATION RECEIVED

COG Well #6 - This well has not been used since 3/91. It has not been pumped due to high nitrates. It is anticipated that this well will be used in the future.

[redacted] (b) (9)
DWR 55-604115

COG Well #7 - This well is currently active.

[redacted] (b) (9)
DWR 55-604116

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY AFFILIATION: City of Phoenix		
DEPARTMENT: Water Production		
ADDRESS/CITY: 5204 E. Thomas, Phoenix		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa, Arizona 85018		
CONTACT	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Steve Schebler	Asst. Superintendent	262-7454
2.		
PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Shelley J. Miller		**DATE:** 5/11/92
SUBJECT: COP Wells		
SITE NAME: Superlite Builders Supply		**EPA ID:** AZD983471301

INFORMATION RECEIVED

COP Well #82 at [redacted] (b)(9) [redacted] is inactive. This well was closed in May, 1991 due to high nitrates (between 10 - 12 milligrams/liter).

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Arizona Department of Environmental Quality		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY:		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP:		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Judy Heywood	Manager, Site Assessment	257-2124
2.		
ADEQ PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Ana I. Vargas AIV		**DATE:** 8-20-90
SUBJECT: Status of [redacted] Well		
SITE NAME: Ohlinger Industries, Inc.		**EPA ID#:** AZD982007817

I talked to Judy and she told me that the [redacted] Well should be considered a public supply well. The Arizona Department of Water Resources (DWR) well database does not list this well as a public supply well. However, Judy sampled this well in 1987 for ADEQ and recalls that the [redacted] representatives told her that the water from the well was treated and bottled for public consumption. [redacted] also bottles water.

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY AFFILIATION: Superlite Block		
DEPARTMENT:		
ADDRESS/CITY: 4150 West Turney, Phoenix		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Maricopa, Arizona 85019		
CONTACT	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Ken Rupp	V.P. of Operations	269-3561
2.		
PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Shelley J. Miller		**DATE:** 4/14/92
SUBJECT: Site Visit		
SITE NAME: Superlite Builders Supply		**EPA ID:** AZD983471301

INFORMATION RECEIVED

Petroleum-based solvents are not used in the block production process. Petroleum naphtha, oils, and greases used on site are for vehicle maintenance.

A 500 gallon UST containing used oil was removed in 1986.

There were a number of unpaved areas observed on site including a large retention basin in the southwest corner of the property. The site is bordered on the north by Grand Avenue and Motor Replacement Co., Inc.; the south by Turney and The Rinchem Company, Inc.; the east by the railroad tracks and Brae Corporation; and the west by 42nd Avenue, Federal Produce of Arizona and Hill Brothers Chemical Co. The entire site is fenced.

There is a cleanup going on at the site due to leaking underground storage tanks. There are currently no USTs on site.

Approximately 35 gallons of petroleum naphtha are recycled every month. Four 250 gallon above-ground tanks are seated on concrete on the northeast side of the Service Building. Waste oil is transported off site approximately every two weeks by AWL. Drums of admixtures are stored in the Manufacturing Building. Masonry cement is stored in bags in a storage building. Iron Oxides are stored in the Glass Block Warehouse. Approximately 6 batteries are picked up every two weeks for recycling.

CONTACT	TITLE	PHONE
Ken Rupp	V.P. of Operations	269-3561

PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Shelley J. Miller **DATE:** 4/14/92

SUBJECT: Site Visit

SITE NAME: Superlite Builders Supply **EPA ID:** AZD983471301

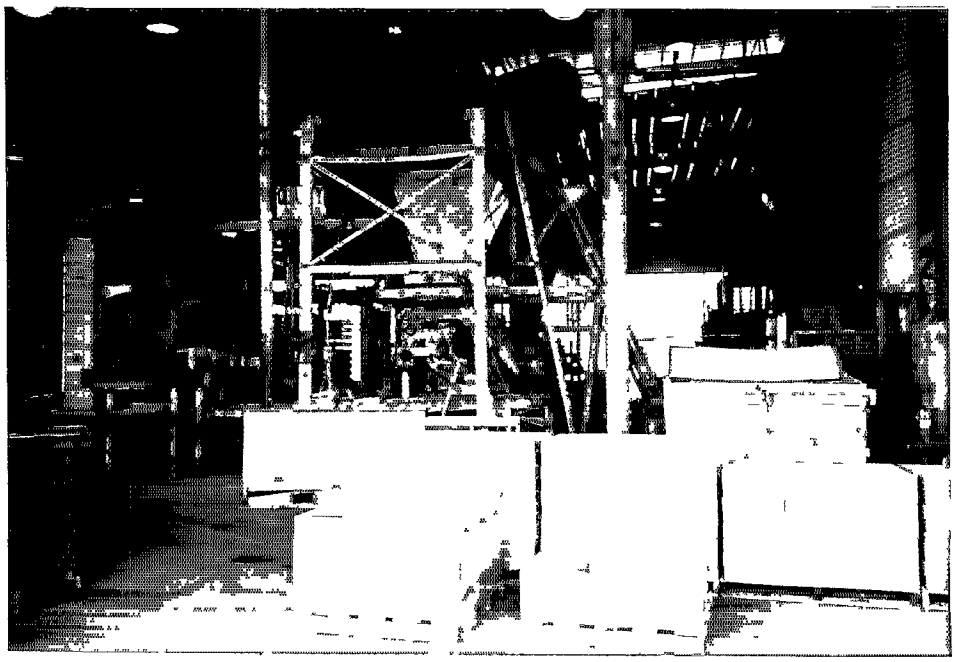
There are two approximately 6 square foot sumps. The one located on the north side of the Service Building is used for vehicle washwater. The other on the south side of the Block Manufacturing Building is used for kiln water.

A gravel lined ditch runs along the north side of the Office Building. Storm water runoff from this ditch is channeled into a retention basin where it empties into two drywells.

Specifically covered under an Air Pollution Permit is natural gas burned to heat the kilns.

In 1984 Superlite Builders became a subsidiary of Kaiser Cement Corporation. Kaiser Cement is owned by Hanson.

APPENDIX C



DATE: 04/14/92

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

DIRECTION: Facing W

WEATHER: Sunny

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Shelley J. Miller

DESCRIPTION:

Photo shows the Block Manufacturing Equipment inside the Block Manufacturing Building

DATE: 04/14/92

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

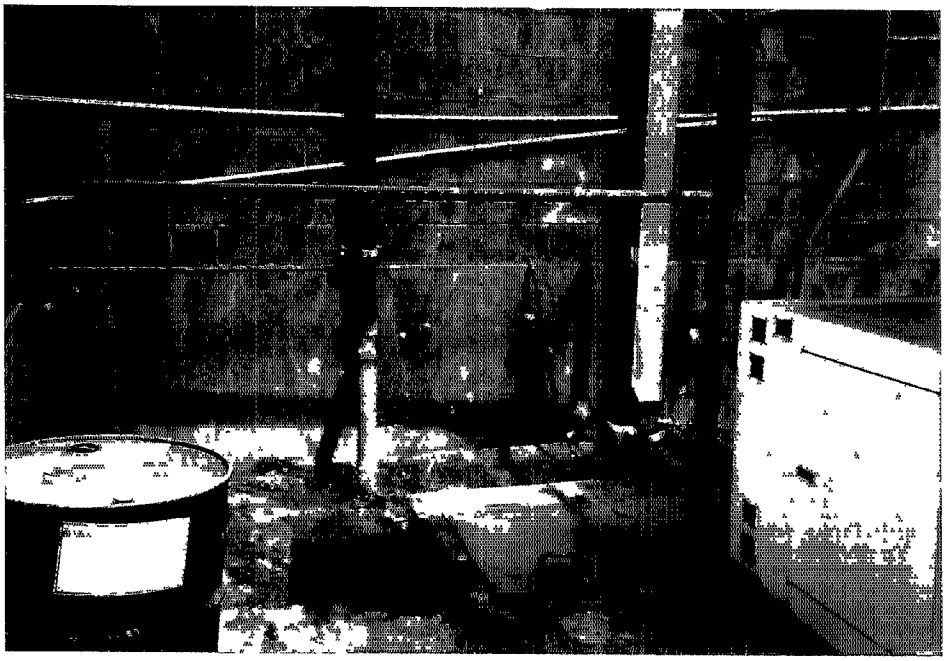
DIRECTION: Facing E

WEATHER: Sunny

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Shelley J. Miller

DESCRIPTION:
Photo shows Drum Storage Area inside the Block Manufacturing Building



DATE: 04/14/92

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

DIRECTION: Facing N

WEATHER: Sunny

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Shelley J. Miller

DESCRIPTION:

Photo shows the UST Excavation

DATE: 04/14/92

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

DIRECTION: Facing NW

WEATHER: Sunny

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Shelley J. Miller

DESCRIPTION:
Photo shows the UST Excavation

DATE: 04/14/92

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

DIRECTION: Facing W

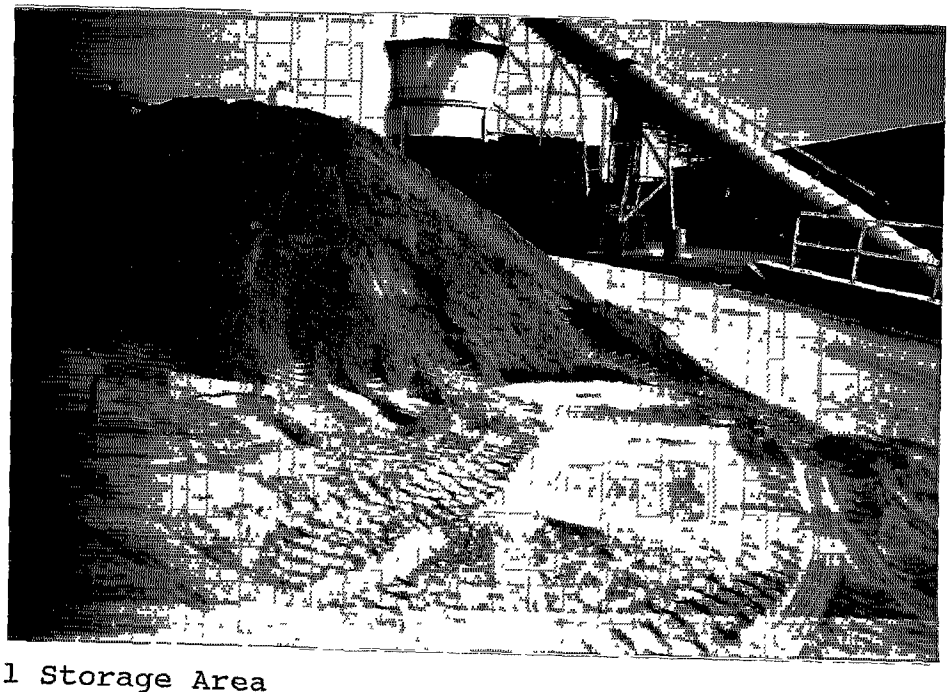
WEATHER: Sunny

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Shelley J. Miller

DESCRIPTION:

Photo shows a Block Storage Area



DATE: 04/14/92

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

DIRECTION: Facing N

WEATHER: Sunny

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Shelley J. Miller

DESCRIPTION:
Photo shows Sand and Gravel Storage Area

DATE: 04/14/92

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

DIRECTION: Facing N

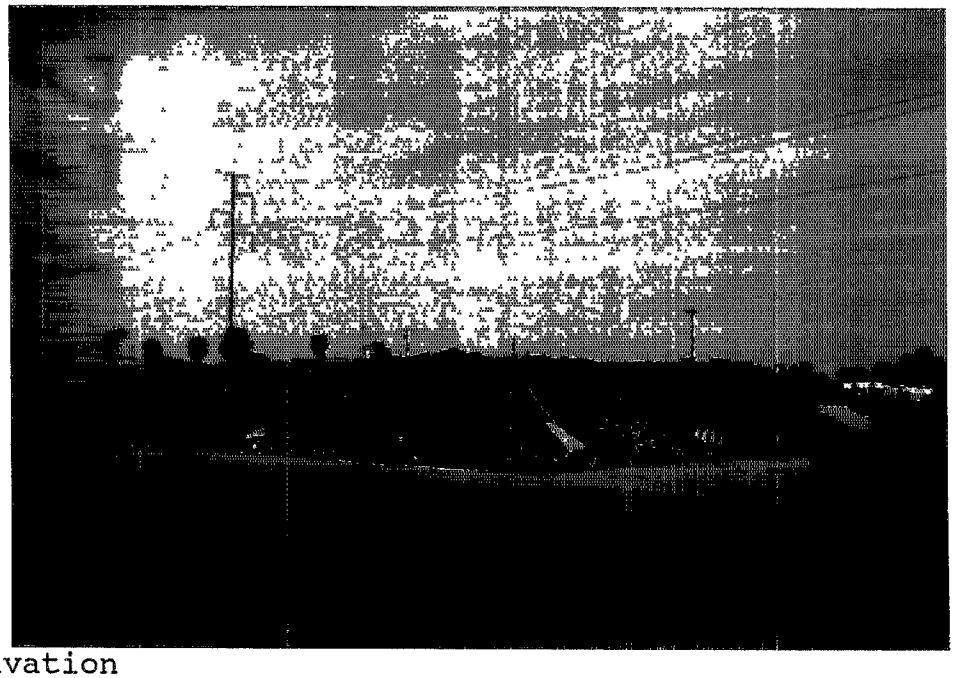
WEATHER: Sunny

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Shelley J. Miller

DESCRIPTION:

Photo shows the UST Excavation



DATE: 04/14/92

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

DIRECTION: Facing NW

WEATHER: Sunny

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Shelley J. Miller

DESCRIPTION:
Photo shows the UST Excavation

DATE: 04/14/92

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

DIRECTION: Facing SW

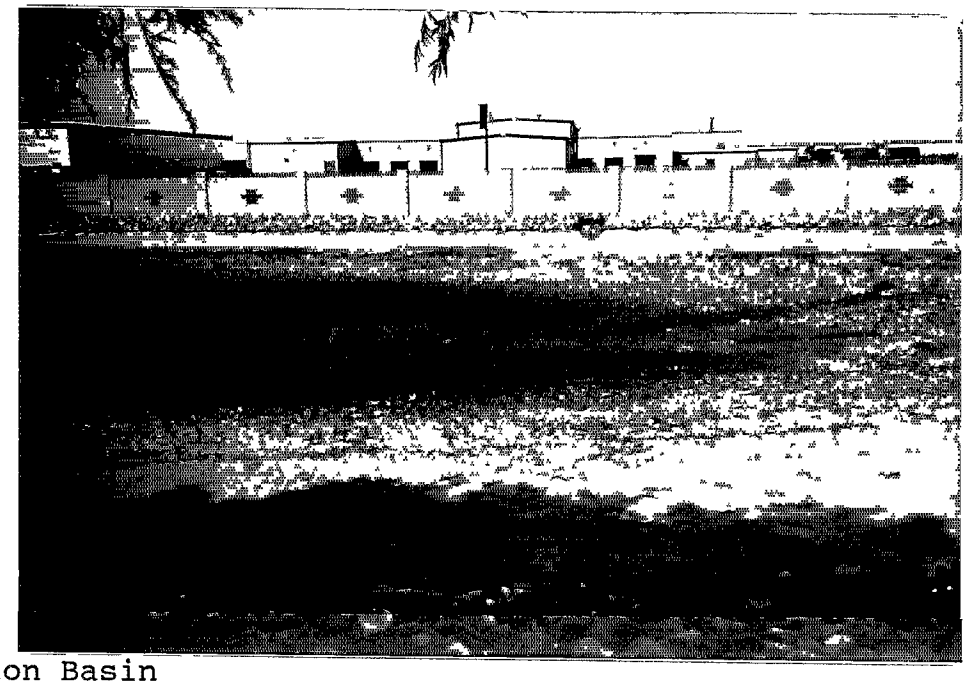
WEATHER: Sunny

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Shelley J. Miller

DESCRIPTION:

Photo shows the Retention Basin



DATE: 04/14/92

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

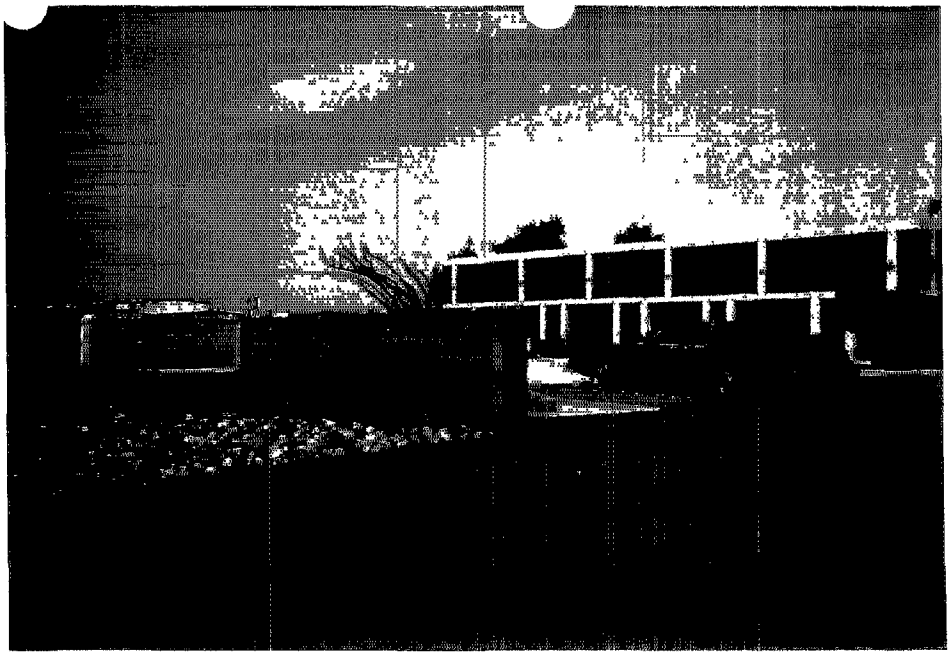
DIRECTION: Facing W

WEATHER: Sunny

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Shelley J. Miller

DESCRIPTION:
Photo shows the Retention Basin



DATE: 04/14/92

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

DIRECTION: Facing NW

WEATHER: Sunny

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Shelley J. Miller

DESCRIPTION:

Photo shows the South Side of the Facility

DATE: 04/14/92

TIME: 11:00 a.m.

DIRECTION: Facing W

WEATHER: Sunny

PHOTOGRAPHER:

Shelley J. Miller

DESCRIPTION:

Photo shows Facility Operations as well as Block and Bag Storage